

# THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

OFFICIAL MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE  
CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA

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## EDITORIAL

Many of our newer members may wonder why they received a bill for 1948 dues when they have only recently mailed in their payment. To begin with, your editor should not have sent dues notice to those members whose names were published in the September issue. In other words, all members whose names have appeared in the June issue of the Specialist, including those whose names have been inadvertently omitted, are subject to pay dues for the coming year. It is assumed they have all copies of the Specialist published in 1947 to date; if you failed to receive any issue, drop us a post card and we shall gladly mail you the missing numbers. We were anxious to get the Specialist into the mails before Labor Day and have made this mistake. To err is human; proof positive your editor is human.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

Editor

Our former secretary, the originator of this column, Mr. J. W. Lowey, is well on the way to recovery, judging by the last letter received from him. He is recuperating in the mountains of New York State, where Nature is helping his medical advisers to bring back his health. We sincerely hope he'll soon be actively with us and we are sure we speak for his many friends and fellow-enthusiasts when we wish him a full and speedy recovery.

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Almost a year ago we visited a member in St. Louis who has shown us labels portraying T. G. Masaryk and inscribed (in translation) "Masaryk's League to combat Tuberculosis." We knew nothing of them and have in due time written to Praha asking information. Our informant directed us to a collector who specializes in various poster labels, who has since exchanged several letters with us and who sent a catalogue of "Historical and Charity Labels" issued in Czechoslovakia since 1918 and in those parts of Austria and Hungary later incorporated into the Republic and which labels were issued before 1918. In his most recent letter he sent us a copy of the 1947 label of the above named organization and states these labels are sold at one crown each. Any member interested may contact Mr. J. Kumpán, architekt, Praha I, Male Namesti 11, Czechoslovakia. Though Mr. Kumpán corresponds only in Czech, French and German, we feel sure he can find someone in Praha willing to translate an English letter sent to him.

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The year 1948 is rich in historical anniversaries in Czechoslovakia. It is the 600th anniversary of the founding of the University; 30th of the Republic; 100th of The Slavonic Congress; 100th of the Kromeriz Congress at which Member of Parliament for Bohemia, Dr. Ladislav Rieger, declared that "all power

comes from the people"; 100th of the end of serfdom and finally it is the year of the XI Sokol Meet in Praha. All of this means that there may be many new issues of stamps from Czechoslovakia. If they are issued in low denominations as in the U. S., there cannot be too many complaints.

The editor of "Zpravodaj Nasi Filatelie," Mr. Novotny, who supplied us with the above information, sends us a copy of the 2.40 Kc, type II, and states that the numeral of value has been reengraved. We had not the time to examine it closely or compare it with earlier copies but hasten to inform our members of this new sub-variety.

Our very active Cleveland member, Mr. George A. Blizil, exhibited three frames from his collection of Czechoslovakia at the A. P. S. Convention exhibition in Pittsburgh and we hear he received Third Award in the "foreign class." Congratulations, George!

We have obtained a copy of "Casopis Ceskych Filatelistu" published by the oldest Czech Philatelic Club in Praha and now the official organ of the "Federated Czechoslovak Philatelic Societies." It is this Federation which sent two delegates, Messrs. Z. Kvasnicka and J. Burian, to CIPEX in May and who have not only become members of our Society but are already active in helping us. Mr. Kvasnicka sent us the first installment of a very comprehensive study of Czechoslovakian essays, proofs and such material; as soon as we find a little time we shall translate this article and illustrate it with material from the collections of some of our members. Perhaps the most helpful feature contained in this series of studies will be a report of the value of this type of goods; as we stated in last month's Specialist, we in America have been overpaying this stuff and we are sure this information will be a revelation to many. Any member who wishes to subscribe to this paper, the Casopis Ceskych Filatelistu, may do so by sending the sum of \$2.00 to the Editor of your Specialist and this sum will also pay your membership in the Praha Philatelic Club. To give our members an idea of the contents of the issue received (July 23, 1947, a double number, 10 and 11) we publish an index: Czechoslovakia should honor Roosevelt; New Issues (Youth Congress, illustrating two essays and the accepted design); an illustrated report on CIPEX; Royal Rarities at CIPEX; First Stamps of the U. S.; Pardubice Exhibition 1947; Post Cards of Slovakia (fully illustrated); report on Collectors Club of New York; Stamps of Mr. Kocher (Switzerland); an installment of a highly specialized article on the Allegory issues with many illustration and many smaller articles.

Our very good friend, Dr. Wm. Reiner-Deutsch, has been promoted to the office of Director of Laboratories with his firm. This appointment took him on an extended trip, but now he is back and we hope he will find some spare time to devote to our Society.

Don't forget to mail in your dues for 1948 and also the official ballot. By your vote you will show your officers you are interested in the Society; the larger the vote, the greater the enthusiasm of the officers to serve you.

#### NEW MEMBERS

- 299. W. L. Steele, 4636 Pilling St., Philadelphia 24, Pa.
- 300. H. Leaton Edwards, Air Headquarters, Royal Air Force, Iraq Command.
- 301. George Baltheiser, 333 E. 86th St., New York, N. Y.
- 302. Rudolf Duschek, Provaznicka 2, Opava, Czechoslovakia
- 303. Vaclav Vobornik, Belehradska 11/900, Praha Vinohrady, Czechoslovakia.
- 304. Alex Sadler, 2060 Metcalfe St., Montreal 2, Canada
- 305. M. Husak, Korunni 119, Praha XII, Czechoslovakia

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 208. John Price, AerM/1, Box 12, Commander Mariannas, F. P. O., San Francisco, Calif.

**NEW ISSUES**  
**MASARYK MEMORIAL**



A recent announcement by the Ministry of Posts dated Praha, August 19, 1947, acquaints the philatelic world with the news that: The Czechoslovak Post Office will honor the memory of its first President Liberator, T. G. Masaryk, by issuing memorial stamps commemorating the tenth anniversary of his death.

The stamps will be issued September 14, 1947, in the following values and colors:

- 1.20 Kc. dark gray
- 4. Kc. steel blue

Both values are printed on the rotary presses from steel engraved plates. They show a portrait of the late president from a drawing by prof. Karel Svobinsky. The engraving is the work of Jindra Schmidt.

Sheets of stamps of the large format contain on both vertical sides from the second to the seventh rows of stamps printed coupons of the same size as the stamp, printed with the legend "We shall remain true" (Verni zustaneme).

These stamps will be valid for both domestic and foreign mails and will be on sale at Post Offices from September 14, 1947.

At the same time a first day cover will be issued; the engraving of this envelope is the work of Jindra Schmidt from a design prepared for this purpose by prof. Karel Svobinsky.

For the Ministry, Ing. Loukotka

#A/3-2044-0:47690/47.

**TENTH ANNIVERSARY**  
by Frantisek Langner

The tenth anniversary, September 14, 1947, will revive memories of the day of great sorrow. Every one of us shall recall listening to the news of the last hours of our President Liberator, when hope tried to destroy fear; how shocked and speechless we became over the final news and reached for a friendly hand which we could press in token of sympathy; how we slowly wended our way in that procession of hundred thousands through the Hradcany to pass before his bier. And on the day of the funeral when with tear moistened eyes we followed the vehicle covered with the state flag. Or we may point to our grandchildren the spot on the sidewalk where we stood patiently from the previous evening to give the departed that last bit of homage. Or that dreadfully deserted slope by the railroad that night when the fast train transported the deceased to his last resting place. A great sorrow was felt by the entire nation, a strange mystical feeling gripped us all, a mighty, solemn, pious feeling. In our sorrow over the passing of the architect of our history and creator of our soul, we, the living, felt a bond with eternity and we midgets an affinity with the infinite.

President Masaryk died as he lived in the love of his nation. The word love may be used but sparingly, it can easily slip out as a phrase of pathos and sentimentality. Find a word which can express the national feeling toward

Masaryk, which could also show how the nation clung to him, honored him, was proud of him, believed in him and was familiarly intimate with him. When after years and with due perspective Masaryk's biography is written, this love should be expressed in a special chapter. Then it would be evident that of all the phases of the president's life, this all-consuming love of a nation rises most dramatically. The chapter commenced with his life in Vienna, where he is known in only a few intimate circles. He arrives in Praha almost unknown into unknown surroundings. His universal outlook gives him the companionship of only a handful of progressive intellectuals, but soon he brings upon himself the hatred of the intelligentsia which is still very provincial. His battles for honor, truth and justice bring to him also the dislike of the man of the street. Very few of us suffered as many insults as he. And when the seething waters calm again, the scientist, the teacher and politician has with him only the minorities, groups of progressives and workers. If then someone had tried to portray a perspective of his life, he would most likely state that Masaryk will always be a leader of minorities, an unpopular and disliked opponent.

During the war he voluntarily leaves for foreign lands. Now comes the change. His work beyond the borders is bespoken, talked about and guessed at, and his name becomes a familiar sound. There beyond the borders the first Czechoslovak people who met him face to face, the simple legionaire soldiers, begin to voice the name Masaryk with enthusiasm and love. That was a forecast of the emotional surge with which he was inundated on his return home. The entire nation felt a loving impulse toward him as though it was always so, as though it was the return of one who was always loved. Not one of the joyous crowd would believe that only a few short years ago he ever heard of the man or what he did know would be honorably pronounced.

From this dramatic day on followed idyllic days of growing love for him. This love was not synthetically brought out nor fostered. No propaganda, loud speakers, news reels, magazine articles nor fawning flatterers were needed to tell the people how to feel toward him. Nor the fact that he stood on the pinnacle of state might added to his glory and luster, which elsewhere, but certainly not by us, leaders, rulers and the mighty employ to draw to themselves night flies and such insects. It is true that even then groups of hate and enmity existed, but the tempest, which soon after his death began to sift the nation into grain and chaff, blew them away with the first gust because it was evident they did not belong to the nation. So the love with which he was encompassed up to his very last moment among us was communal and steady. It was truly a love of people, popular, because its warmth was not tempered by intellect or ignorance of lovers, the knowledge or misunderstanding of his theories, teachings or actions. Perhaps it contained in itself a concentration of all the joyous raptures for which it was impossible to find a more worthy or loving outlet, that happiness which came from the historical change of our lives, liberty, independence, national self-consciousness and evolutionary perspectives. The nation loved its president with the same kind of love it loves the sound of its language, the tone of its songs, the beauty of its fatherland, the knowledge of its history, ideals, actions. And into this loving realm he entered on the day of his death. "We shall remain true" to his successor not as though death closed mausoleum doors but opened our hearts with eternal love.

\* \* \*

In the hearts of all of us this tenth anniversary brings forth thoughts and memories of our president Liberator. Even this small portrait, this memorial stamp issued in his honor, recalls many dear memories. I number myself among the fortunate who often saw him and therefore I wish to express the thoughts it awakens in me. I am not forcing these on you, perhaps this miniature brings other thoughts to you. It seems to me that on this portrait the president listens attentively. He removed his pincc-nez and placed it on the table beside him. He listens to a debate or an exposition. It isn't anything ordinary because he is very intent. He weighs the arguments and is making his decision. In a moment he drops the hand which holds his head and says: "Well, this is not simple—" or: "This must be judged also from another angle—". Then follows one of those wise, ripe, truthful word picture of things about us. Perhaps

I am wrong, I see something more distant. Around his eyes dances a questioning yet pleasant smile as though that on which the discussion centered brought the words: "Well, I wonder how this will turn out—". With this small portrait it seems he is with us, listens to us, follows our thoughts and actions, considers and values us. Indulgently, I hope.

### PHILATELIC VACATION

by Wolfgang Fritzsche

Together with Mrs. Fritzsche we had planned to take an automobile trip through the New England States since we had never seen that part of the country.

Before leaving I had written to our member Mr. Woodbury in W. Warwick informing him that we would pass through Rhode Island and that we would call on him and his wife.

We started out on a Monday morning, and drove all day traveling about 180 miles. Shortly after we had arrived in W. Warwick later in the afternoon and had been installed in our hotel, I called Mr. Woodbury on the telephone. I asked whether our visit would be welcome on the next day but he quickly retorted: "You'll have to come right away—we eat supper at six o'clock!"

Though we were tired after an all day trip we nevertheless drove over to the Woodbury house. After an excellent, typical New England Dinner the conversation, of course, soon turned to Stamps. Casually our host remarked that on the same evening there was a meeting of the local Kent County Stamp Club and asked if I would care to attend. Of course I was interested.

Although Mr. Woodbury is the only Czech standard bearer in the club there are several others who are interested in Slav history. The meeting was well attended and before its conclusion I was asked to address the members. To my great surprise Mr. Woodbury on the next morning showed me the local newspaper, pointing to a headline "Czech Stamp Club Officer Valley Guest."

The entire Tuesday, as far as we were concerned, was Philately Day. Mr. Woodbury specializes in Sudeten postmarks of which he has vast accumulations. At the time of our visit he was working on a territorial map of Northern Bohemia and together we put the finishing touches to it. We also prepared some books for our circuits which will go on the road in the near future.

In the evening I mentioned that we intended to leave on the next day, Mr. Woodbury protested, and invited us to stay a few more days. The invitation was extended in such a definite and friendly way that we decided to accept.

On Wednesday the four of us started out early in the morning to see some of the historical places of Rhode Island. We also intended to visit some of our members who lived on our route. The first one we called upon was Mr. Barden of Attleboro, Mass. We were cordially received and pretty soon were looking at his collection. Unfortunately we only could see part of it because we were to meet our wives at an appointed place in about one hour. However what Mr. Barden showed us I would be willing to compare with any specialized collection of Czechoslovakia I have seen. He informed us that he had assembled his collection with the help of his brother who went to Czechoslovakia in 1918 and in the subsequent years established Y. M. C. A. hotel there.

Among the highlights were some nice Scout covers, the 1918 Revolutionary Issues, the 1919 overprints, the first airmails. Mr. Barden is especially strong in inverts of these stamps. One album we greatly admired contained special cancellations, correctly translated and annotated.

Our next stop was Boston. We rode through the historic part of the city and on the way back called on Ives in Franklin, Mass. Though busy with his newly acquired farm Mr. Ives was glad to show us his stamps. He became interested in Czechoslovakia while there with the U. S. Army, and is just about to mount his stamps and illustrate the pages with photographs, cards and other supplementary material.

After our return to the Woodbury house we enjoyed a few days of their splendid hospitality. I should mention a special feature which our host had reserved until our return. He has photographed his collection with Microfilm



slides which he showed to us with the help of a projection machine. Also there were slides with Czechoslovak landmarks, buildings and other subject matter used as designs for the stamps.

I was greatly impressed with this idea and believe that if such slides were shown at local club meetings many new collectors would become interested in the stamps of Czechoslovakia. Incidentally I believe that the next collection to be recorded in like manner will be the one of Mr. Barden.

All of a sudden we realized that our vacation was nearing its end, so reluctantly we said Good Bye to the hospitable Woodburys.

#### SALES AND EXCHANGE DEPT.

It seems that stamp collecting is on an upswing. This year so far we could mail out 11 circuits, and it is only August now. Since we have so many in circulation it therefore will be very important that everyone looks through the books as soon as they arrive and mail them on as soon as possible. We must speed up the circulation in order to keep an even flow of books.

Recently we have had quite a few missing stamps. Please check everything when you receive the books, check the amount of books and look for empty spaces, spaces in which you don't see any entry at all and report such discrepancies at once to the sales manager. Another thing, which is followed only by very few, send me a penny postcard if you don't take anything. I would like to know where the books are at all times, it helps a great deal if you spend that penny to notify me. So please do it in the future, it also saves unnecessary tracers. Only with your cooperation can everything run smoothly. If you have stamps to dispose of, send them in. If anyone wishes to use larger size books, please do so, provided however that enough is sent in to make it a whole circuit, such as for example 2 large books with a total value of about \$100. We like to see the standard size books because it is easy to bunch them up, while a lot of odd sized books will cause damage through overlapping or unintentional folding.

Mr. Woodbury donated a hectograph plate, which now will enable me to hectograph the forms instead of typing them several times with illegible copies. It shows that we will get someplace if every earnest collector gives a helping hand.

Wolfgang Fritzsche

#### AN UNUSUAL COLLECTION

Among the first letters received from Czechoslovakia was that of a stamp collector who originally planned on amassing a historical collection of postmarks of the Protectorate, showing how good Czech names were Germanized but, who later devised an original system whereby his hatred of things German was given vent in a truly philatelic manner. As his story is so very interesting, it is presented to our readers in translation.

\* \* \*

During the existence of the Bohemian Moravian Protectorate, I occupied myself with historical philately. Besides a regular collection of the stamps I also have post office cancellations from all the cities and towns of the entire Protectorate on local view cards. These cancellations are a historical record how Czech towns and city names were Germanized. Besides this I have all commemorative cancellations used during the days of the Protectorate.

As we view this material today it seems impossible that we had to suffer thus. For instance, Olomouc used the following commemorative cancellation on March 21, 1939: "German during 700 years and now German forever." It was necessary to accept quietly such absurdities because under those conditions nothing else could be done.

It is difficult to understand how we lived, for from the outbreak of the World War which was instigated by Hitler's Germany and his satellites, every one of these monsters considered himself superman, true to the teachings of their philosopher Nietzsche and therefore considered the Czechs as people of a

lower culture and treated them accordingly.

Most of the Czech intelligentsia was jailed, tortured and murdered while others were forced into labor battalions and compelled to perform tasks which helped the German War machines.

So that the limit of suffering would reach its peak, after the death of the Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, Richard Heydrich, tens of thousands of Czech lives were spent in a most bestial manner. It is no wonder that horror, disgust and dreadful hatred for these "protectors" and their "helpers" burned in the breast of every true Czech patriot. At this time every Czech asked himself "do our Allies who wage war against this Germany believe that we are allied to them spiritually, that we sympathize with them, that we are eagerly following their successes; that we believe in them, depend upon them and are anxiously awaiting them?" On the battlefield one recession followed another until the peak was reached at Stalingrad in February, 1940. Every Czech patriot even then believed that the situation must turn in German failure despite the Fuehrer's announcement that the Germans will take the city; and everybody was required to believe his pronouncements because he in his ego was placing himself on an equality with God.

At this time I also placed this question to myself: "Do the Allies truly believe us"?—and the thought that perhaps they mistrust us, pained. I wondered how I could show our sentiments in a convincing manner.

This resulted in an idea how to express the national sentiment and how we viewed the post-war order, franking letters by means of the Morse code.

From the idea to its adoption was but a step. It was necessary to designate stamps which would represent a lot; this was very simple; use stamps showing Hitler—who was but an insignificant dot anyway in the great world evolution and all the other stamps would represent a dash, representative of a continuous evolution toward a better tomorrow. Envelopes so franked I sent to towns and cities whose cancellations were missing in my collection of postmarks.

Local stationers returned to me in these covers local view cards cancelled as directed—and thus I was getting back my envelopes. It is self-evident that my efforts did not always meet with immediate success; to obtain some postmarks it was necessary to write as many as five times, but finally, I gathered all the material together.

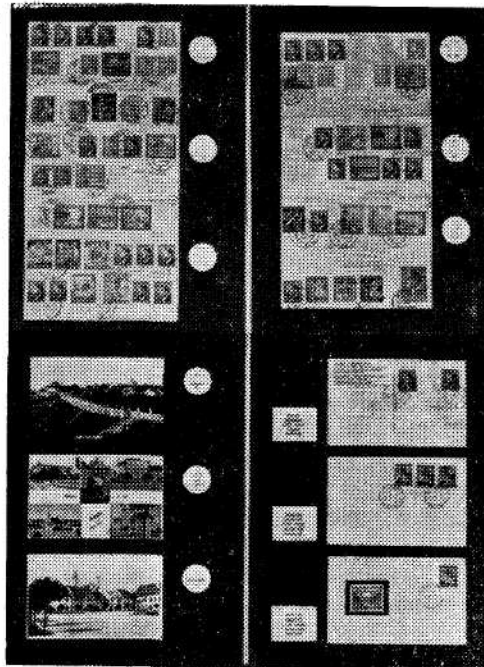
The contents of texts employed then followed—in Czech, of course, and the translations are here submitted:

1. Hurrah! (in Czech, Russian and English)
2. Hitler, Germany and the axis must fall.
3. All those guilty of crimes against humanity will be punished.
4. Justice will win.
5. With the help of the Almighty the diplomats and armies of the Allies will end this most awful world war.
6. Re-education of the conquered will create lasting peace.
7. All work will be well directed and bring prosperity to all nations.
8. Brain trusts of the whole world create inventions not for destruction but for the welfare of all.
9. A new social era of Genius will be accepted joyfully by all people.
10. A new era is at hand.
11. May only leaders of the spirit rule the world.
12. Amen.
13. Italy capitulates, September 8, 1943.
14. We accuse Hitler, beg victor's mercy.
15. Hitler, your fate is sealed.

(The last envelopes were mailed in and cancelled from Berlin.)

The so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia began March 15, 1939 and ended May 5, 1945; 2243 days of servitude and suffering of the Czech nation. It can be said that after 2244 days a new Czechoslovak State was born in the heart of Praha. We thank the victorious Allied Armies for liberating us from German slavery and to all exclaim our beautiful Czech "Na Zdar"! For liberty we offer gratitude, for trust we offer love. Cheers to the victors!

\* \* \*



Hitler	is	Pictures of towns	Postmarks of towns
your	sea-	Adamov	Barau (German transl.)
fate	led!	Bohemia	Bavarov (County Pisek)
		Bakov n/Jiz.	population 1879
		Bohemia	Beching (Ger. transl.)
		Bavarov	Bechyne (Co. Milevsko)
		Eohemia	population 2192
			same as last

This collection of "cachets in Morse Code" which is made up of 512 covers (one for each letter used) and which is housed in 16 volumes, beautifully and appropriately bound, was on display in the Brno National Philatelic Exhibition. We present photos of four pages from this enormous and unique collection, two representing postmarks and showing views of the towns; two pages showing "the Morse Code cachets" and besides these in circles a translation in the code and the word each group of letters represents.

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A recent letter from the owner of this unusual collection may be of interest to the reader:

My collection was placed into special category of the Brno Exhibition, entitled "Revolutionary Philately." At the request of the Exhibition Committee I prepared an informative leaflet as well as four types of postcards about this collection. Of course, the first informative leaflet went to the first citizen of our land, president Eduard Benes. An extract from the answer I received from the president's secretary may interest you: "Your activity is just another proof that the entire nation with but very few exceptions, was ideologically unified during the years of aggression."

I received quite an unusual prize from the exhibition Committee; a large map of our Republic, hand painted and containing sur stamps placed into spaces conforming to geographical significance of these labels. The entire map is placed in a frame of three parts: the innermost part a light oak, the next is dark oak, while the outer frame is a white frame, scalloped, giving it the appearance of a perforated postage stamp.

This collection is truly original and objectively portrays the feelings of



our citizens, especially when they were compelled to use stamps depicting the most hated of mortals, Hitler."

\* \* \*

Mr. Joseph Kolavik, the owner of this collection, is engaged in the stationery business, as a result he has connections which enabled him to obtain postcards of views of even the smallest towns. He had interested other colleagues who helped supply him with much of the material.

Frank J. Kovarik, translator.

#### A LISTING OF COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARKS USED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA DURING THE YEAR 1946

(Editor's note: In the April issue of this year we published the commemorative cancellations used in 1946, with a few issued in 1947. The compilers of these listings had originally intended to give catalogue numbers in sequence to all these postmarks, but, because of the large numbers used each year, they, very wisely, decided to give a separate numbering for each year. A country as old as Czechoslovakia, has many anniversaries; if a new stamp was issued for every individual anniversary, the poor stamp collector would slowly and painfully wend his way over the hill to the poor house.)

1.	Jachymov 1	b	I. I. lyzarske zavody zupy krusnohorske svazu lyzaru CSR 1st ski meet of Krusnahora skiers	19-21/1/
2.	Korlovy Vary 1	b	Skautske dny Scout Days	26-27/1/
3.	Praha 1	b	I. zasedani Mezinarodniho vyboru svetove studentske federace 1st meeting of the arrangement committee of World Student Federation	27-30/1/
4.	Praha 1	b	II. Junacky Snem Youth Parliament	10/2/
5.	Praha 47	b	Odhaleni pametni desky obetem nacisticke okupace Unveiling of memorial tablet to victims of Nazi occupation	10/2/
6.	Prerov 1	b	1896-1946-50. vyroci cs. strany lidove 50th anniversary of the people's party	17/2/
7.	Kozmice	b	Oslavy 100leteho vyroci narozenin Svatopluka Cecha 100th anniversary of birth of S. Cech	23-24/2/
8.	Praha 1	b	28. vyroci Rude Armady	23/2/
9.	Lany	b	Pametni Vystava presidenta Osvoboditele T. G. Masaryka Memorial Exhibition of Pres. Liberator T. G. M.	3/3/
10.	Praha 29 Narodni S.	b	Oslava 96. vyroci naroci narozeni Pres. Osvoboditele T. G. M. Celebration of 96. ann. of birth of T. G. M.	7/3/
10a.	Praha Hrad		do	
11.	Praha 1	b	Sjezd cs. zahranicnich vojaku Convention of foreign soldiers	9-10/3/
12.	Praha 1	b	Slezska Vystava Silesian Exhibition	17-31/3/
13.	Praha 10 Hrad	b	Marsal Tito navstevou v Ceskoslovensku Marshal Tito visit to Cz.	20-23/3/
14.	Praha 1	b	I. valny sjezd SCM 1st convention of SCM (?)	21-24/3/
15.	Kladno 1	b	Navsteva pres. rep. Dr. E. Benese Visit of Pres. E. Benes	24/3/
16.	Uhersky Brod	b	354. vyroci narozeni J. A. Komenskeho 354th an. of birth of Comenius	28/3/
17.	Praha I. a, b	b	VIII. sjezd KSC 8th convention of KSC (?)	28-31/3/

18. Praha 8	b	Vystava "Boj jugoslavskeho lidu za svobodu" Exhibition of "Jugoslav people's battle for liberty"	1/4/
19. Praha 1	b	Sjezd cs. strany lidove Convention of Czech people's party	1-3/4/
20. Batovany	v	Sjezd SSM-Batovany Convention of SSM—Batovany	28-31/4/
21. Kosice 1	v	Valne Shromazdenie Matice slovenskej Convention of Slovak Culture Society	5-7/4/
22. Praha 1	b	Vseodborovy Sjezd ROH Convention of ROH (?)	19-22/4/
23. Praha 1	b	I. celostatni partyzansky sjezd First National Partisan Convention	20-22/4/
24. Mnichovo Hradiste	b	Vystava postovnich znamiek Philatelic Exhibition	21/4-1/5/
25. Nachod 1	b	Odhaleni pamet desky kapitanu O. Jarosovi Unveiling memorial tablet to Capt. O. Jaros	28/4/
26. Brno 1	b	Vystava "Brno a zeleznice" "Brno and Railroad" Exposition	28/4/
27. Bratislava 1	b1	Prve vyrocie oslobodnia Bratislavy 1st anniversary of the liberation of Bratislava	4/4/
28. do. 2	b1	do	
29. Ruzomberok	b1	I. Celoslovenska Textilna Vystava 1st All Slovak Textile Exhibition	1-9/5/
30. Praha 14	b	Vystava narodnich vyboru "Lid si vladne sam" Exhibition of nat'l comm. "The People will rule"	4-31/5/
31. Praha 1	r	Vyroci kvetnove revoluce—Osvobozeni republiky 1st anniversary of May Revolution—Liberation of Republic	5-9/5/
32. Praha 10 Hrad a, b		do	
33. Praha 29 Narodni Shromazdeni		do	
34. Ceske Budejovice		do	
35. Korlovy Vary 1		do	
36. Liberec 1		do	
37. Plzen 1		do	
38. Tabor 1		do	
39. Usti rad Labem 1		do	
40. Pardubice 1, a, b		do	
41. Hradec Kralove 2		do	
42. Brno 2, a, b		do	
43. Hodonin 1		do	
44. Jihlava 1		do	
45. Olomouc 1		do	
46. Zlin 1		do	
47. Opava 1		do	
48. Moravska Ostrava 1		do	
49. Praha 1	b	Sjezd mladych narodnich socialistu Convention of National Socialist Youth	10-12/5/
50. Bohusovice nad Ohri	b	Mala pevnost Terezin—Kalvarie Ceskeho Naroda Fortress Terezin—Calvary of Czech Nation	12/5/
51. Bytca	b1	I. vyrocie oslobodenia Slovenska 1st ann. of liberation of Slovakia	1/5/
52. Praha 14	b	Majales 1946—Radostne dny osvobozene mladeze May Day 1946—Liberated Youth's Joyous Days	10-12/5/

53. Praha 1	b	Festival sovskeho filmu v Ceskoslovensku Soviet Films in Czechoslovakia Festival	17-31/5/
54. Mnich	b	Slavnost Slovanskeho Bratrstvi Celebration of Slavic Brotherhood	18-19/5/
55. Kozlany	b	Rodny kraj prezidentu Budovateli Birthplace homage to president of Reconstruction	28/5-2/6/
56. Surany	bl	Znovuodhalenie pomnika gen. M. R. Stefanik Re-unveiling of statue to Gen. M. R. S.	4/5/
57. Piestany	r	Sjezd slovenskych filatelistov Convention of Slav Philatelists	19/5/
58. Hodslavice	b	Narodni pout k rodnemu domku F. Palackeho Nat'l pilgrimage to birthplace of F. Palacky	2/6/
59. Erno 12	b	Odhaleni pamniku padlym rudoarmejcum Unveiling monument to fallen Red Army soldiers	8/6/
60. Kladno 1	b	Sjezd I. a II. odboje Convention of 1st and 2nd Revolutionaries	8-10/6/
61. Lidice a, b, c	b	Lidice budou zit Lidice will live	10/6/
62. Praha 1	b	Sjezd ceskych spisovatelu Convention of Czech writers	15-20/6/
63. Komarno	bl	Narodopisny der Ziveny National Day of Letters	2/6/
64. Praha 7 a, b, c Letecka Posta	b	1. let Praha—New York 1st flight Praha—New York	17/6/
65. Praha 1	b	Tyden detske radosti Week of Children's happiness	17-23/6/
66. Praha 10 Hrad	r	Volba presidenta republiky Election of president of the Republic	19/6/
67. Celakovice	b	Odhaleni pametni desky letci skpt. A. Vasatkovi Unveiling memorial tablet to flight Capt. A. V.	23/6/
68. Vrbatuv , Kostelec	b	Lezaky—Narodni Pout 1946 Lezaky—National Pilgrimage	23/6/
69. Male Svatonovice	b	Vystava dilu bratri Capku Exhibition of works of Capek brothers	30/6/
70. Havlickuv Brod 1	b	Havlickovy slavnosti Havlicek Celebrations	5-7/7/
71. Havl. B. Autoposta		do	
72. Borova u Pribislave	b	Devadesate vyroci smrti K. Havlicka Borovskeho 90th anniversary of death of Karel H. B.	5-7/7/
73. Karlova Studanka	b	Oslavy osvobozeni Jeseniku Celebrations of Jesenik liberation	5-7/7/
74. Semily 1	b	Vystava postovnich znamek Postage Stamp Exhibition	5-7/7/
75. Lipnik nad Becvou	b	Tyn u Lipnika n. Becvou—Moravia Smetanovi Moravia to Smetana	5-7/7/
76. Straznice	b	I. celostatni narodopisne slavnosti 1st All-state celebration of literature	5-7/7/
77. Bratislava 17	r	Vseslovansky den na Devine All Slavic Day in Devin	5/7/
78. Prievidza	bl	Oslavy povysenia na mesto Celebration of elevation to city status	5/7/
79. Opava 1	b	Maticni den Mothers Day	14/7/
80. Brno a, b	b	Celostatni vystava postovnich znamek Nat'l Philatelic Exhibition	3-15/7/
81. Brno- Autoposta		do	

(To be continued)

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